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Commentary

Alcohol Dependence and Mortality: Implications for Treatment – Authors' Reply  CrossMarkPhilippe Laramée^{a,b,*}, Saoirse Leonard^c, Amy Buchanan-Hughes^c, Samantha Warnakula^d, Jean-Bernard Daeppen^e, Jürgen Rehm^{f,g,h}^a Université Claude Bernard Lyon I, 43 Boulevard du 11 Novembre 1918, 69100 Villeurbanne, France^b Lundbeck SAS, 37-45, Quai du Président Roosevelt, Issy-les-Moulineaux, 92445 Paris, France^c Costello Medical Consulting, City House, 126-130 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1RE, UK^d Department of Public Health and Primary Care, University of Cambridge, 2 Worts' Causeway, Cambridge CB1 8RN, UK^e University Alcohol Treatment Centre, Lausanne University Hospital, Rue du Bugnon 21, 1011 Lausanne, Switzerland^f Social and Epidemiological Research Department, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, 33 Russell Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2S1, Canada^g Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto, 155 College St, Toronto, ON M5T 3M7, Canada^h Klinische Psychologie und Psychotherapie, TU Dresden, Chemnitz Str. 46, 01187 Dresden, Germany

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We would like to thank Cook for her commentary (Cook, 2015) in this issue of *EBioMedicine*, which deals with not only our findings (Laramée et al., 2015) but also the implications for treatment and setting up a treatment system. While generally agreeing with Cook, we differ in one aspect that alcohol use disorders in general and alcohol dependence specifically are not recognized. A recent large-scale study in 6 European countries showed that GPs did recognize alcohol dependence, in fact, they identified more severe cases than standardized instruments such as the CIDI (Rehm et al., 2015a; Mitchell et al., 2012). This implies that recognition is not the main reason why alcohol dependence is having a low treatment rate. One problem here seems to be that most countries see no role for treatment at the primary health care level; the leading paradigm recommends screening, brief advice/interventions for alcohol problems and referral to specialized treatment for alcohol dependence (Babor et al., 2007; <http://pathways.nice.org.uk/pathways/alcohol-usedisorders/brief-interventions-for-alcohol-use-disorders>). In other words, GPs are restricted to non-treatment roles, i.e., roles outside the core professional identity. Moreover, referral is not too popular with patients, who believe that they can cope with the problem themselves (Probst et al., 2015), and because of stigmatization tend to postpone interventions until they are unavoidable (Rehm et al., 2015b). Moreover, a recent review did not see much evidence for this kind of referral (Glass et al., 2015).

In conclusion, only if the role of primary health care is redefined, including but not limited to remuneration of treatment, there seems to be reasonable hope to reduce the treatment gap. It has been proposed that

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* Corresponding author at: Université Claude Bernard Lyon I, 43 Boulevard du 11 Novembre 1918, 69100 Villeurbanne, France.

GPs should address alcohol use and alcohol dependence analogously to blood pressure and hypertension (Nutt and Rehm, 2014), and this strategy may prove to be the way forward.

Disclosure

PL was an employee of Lundbeck SAS at the time this study was conducted; SL and AB-H are employees of Costello Medical Consulting, which was contracted by Lundbeck SAS to support this study; SW received personal fees from Costello Medical Consulting during the conduct of this study; J-BD received personal fees from Lundbeck SAS during the conduct of this study; JR has received grants, personal fees and non-financial support from Lundbeck SAS, outside the submitted work.

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